

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
JAS. W. WATKINS

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
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Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
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Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

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Office on St. Clair street, next doorsouth of the
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holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. JAS. W. WATKINS

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
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and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
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JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
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Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, Boone, and Boone.
Collections made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
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Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
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E. A. W. ROBERTS,
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Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
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JAS. W. WATKINS

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
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LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
JAS. W. WATKINS

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non residents in any part of
the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in said State Courts, and will also under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposi-
tions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
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DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
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the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
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Will attend particularly to SUPERSED and
RECEIVED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
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South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
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CONTINUOUSLY to furnish American and Foreign
Cweeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
JAS. W. WATKINS

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

Possible Disruption of the Union Party.
It can no longer be disguised that serious
divisions exist among the members of the
Union party, threatening its immediate disrup-
tion. These divisions are recognized by the
leaders of the party, and hence a meeting of
the Union delegation to Congress from this
State, is called to assemble in Frankfort on
Monday next, simultaneously with the meet-
ing of the Legislature.

The time has come when the leaders of the
Union party are compelled to define and car-
ry out their true policy. They have heretofore
deceived the people; they can do so no
longer; they must show their "true colors."
They must take position either for or
against the war; either for or against neutral-
ity; either for or against the oppressive war
tax; either for or against the occupation of
Kentucky soil by Federal troops. These ques-
tions must all be determined by the Legisla-
ture at its approaching session, and upon their
decision depends in a great measure the des-
tiny of the State.

Upon these important issues, we think,
beyond any doubt, a great diversity of senti-
ment prevails even in the ranks of the Union-
ists, and these divisions will become manifest
whenever an attempt is made to draw strict
party lines. A Unionist in Southwest-
ern Kentucky is totally unlike a Unionist in
Northern Kentucky.

This fact is recognized and acted on by the
leaders of the Union party; and hence an
attempt will be made at Frankfort on Mon-
day next, by drill and management, to unite
and harmonize the conflicting elements, now
threatening the permanent disruption of the
Union organization. The programme of the
unconditional Unionists will doubtless be to
ignore all conflicting and disturbing issues,
and will endeavor to control the organiza-
tion of the Legislature; but it is by no means
certain that the moderate Unionists will con-
sent to enter into any caucus until the policy
of the party is clearly defined; and any at-
tempt to define a policy will result in the im-
mediate disintegration and disruption of the
Union party.

We should not be surprised if the moderate
Unionists, combined with the Southern Rights
members, should have the preponderance in
both branches of the Legislature. It is cer-
tain, however, that the ultra unconditional
Unionists will endeavor to control the organiza-
tion of the Legislature; if a combined ef-
fort is made against them, and there is a chance
of defeating them. The Southern Rights men
should readily support for the Speakership of
the House or for Lieutenant Governor, any
Unionist opposed to the war and in good
faith for neutrality.

The action of the Legislature will have a
great influence in shaping the destiny of the
State for years to come. It may be that an
endeavor may be made to commit the State
actively for the support of the Lincoln Ad-
ministration, but if this is attempted, beyond
any question, it will be the signal for resis-
tance and revolution. A heavy responsibility
rests upon the Union members of the State
Legislature, and we earnestly trust that they
will be fully equal to the emergencies of the
occasion.—*Low. Cour.*

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforce-
ment of the Laws."
Under this comprehensive motto many of
our citizens fought the last battle for the Presi-
dency. John Bell, of Tennessee, was the
chosen candidate of this party, and when he
found that the sectional party which had sub-
stituted the Chicago platform for the Consti-
tution had triumphed in the contest, and that
Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of that sec-
tional party, was openly trampling upon the
Constitution and substituting his arbitrary
will and the will of his fanatical party for the
laws of the country, John Bell, as an honest
man, adhered to the principles upon which he
had been nominated, and united against the
tyrant who had set himself above the laws
and the Constitution. These are facts which
belong to the history of the times. The banner
of the old party still floats among us.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforce-
ment of the Laws" still holds its place up-
on that banner, but where those who claimed to
be the only friends and supporters of the
great principles embodied in that motto? The
mass of them, with all their public organs,
are now the open advocates of the Lincoln
Administration which has ignored the Consti-
tution, destroyed the Union, and is daily
trampling upon the laws of the States and the
Union! Who were the loudest in the cry
against the sectional parties of the Presi-
dential contest? Who was it that declared the
friends of Mr. Breckinridge were too sectional
for their pure and enlarged patriotism? Who
was it that denounced most bitterly the
sectional and fanatical Black Republicans?
Look at the journals that are now most de-
voted to the support of this Black Republican
tyrannical Government. Look at those who
are openly sustaining the violation of the
Constitution, the suppression of the laws, and
the war upon the Union. Who are they?

The old organs of Bell and Everett, the
pretended friends of the Constitution *par ex-
cellence*—the parties who are now trying to
gull the people with the cry of Union while
they are fighting for a despotism which has
destroyed both the Constitution and the Union.
Can any honest friend of the Union and
Constitution give his support to the adminis-
tration of Lincoln while the evidence of its
disregard for the constitution is daily before
his eyes? Can any good citizen support a
despotism which is daily dragging our citizens
from their homes and consigning them to
foreign dungeons in palpable violation of
their rights and the laws of the land?

Can any intelligent man believe in the hon-
esty or patriotism of parties who so plainly
show their destination of principle, by sup-
porting a government which has overthrown
and trampled upon all they professed to re-
gard and to be fighting for? We ask these
questions, and leave them for the considera-
tion of our fellow-citizens, who will know how
and where to apply them.—*Balt. Rep.*

From Richmond.
[Special Dispatches to the Nashville Union and
American.]
RICHMOND, Aug. 27.
There is a large number of prominent
Kentuckians here, who state that the feeling
of resistance to the despotism of the Lincoln
Government in that State is unmistakably on
the increase. Numerous letters from Ken-
tucky indicate the same state of feeling.

President Davis is still confined with an at-
tack of chills and fever.
Vice President Stephens is sick at Manas-
sas Junction.

Congress may postpone the adjournment,
since President Davis is too unwell to attend
to the public business.
We understand that a Mr. Fink was
sent to Franklin, Ky., a few days since, to
tear up the track of the Louisville and Nash-
ville Railroad. The reason assigned for the
Vandal act was that it was a "military neces-
sity." This act indicates, in our opinion, the
determination at once to occupy this city with
Lincoln troops. The Nashville Railroad was
to be torn up to prevent the coming of Ten-
nessee troops to the relief of Kentucky.—*Low.
Courier.*

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THOS. G. WATERS, MANUFACTURER OF
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Carpet,
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Rugs, Mats,
India & Goss Matting,
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Curtains,
Gimpes,
Star Linen.
Tassels,
Cornices,
Bands,
Shades,
Shade Trimmings,
Crown Cloths,
Green Balize.
Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flats, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
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Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
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EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
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of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
CURE AND SEMINAL WEAR-
INESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLE AGED AND OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during preg-
nancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Address
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Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
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Flour, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
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Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
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Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mol-
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color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
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SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT YEOMAN will be issued daily during the session of the Legislature, which will commence on the first Monday in September. Able reporters will be employed in each House, and accurate reports of proceedings published daily. The ensuing session will be one of transcendent importance, its action involving the future external relations of the State, and that question, in turn, perhaps, involving the mighty issue of peace or war within the Commonwealth. The Yeoman, therefore, will be the most convenient and useful organ of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents. May we not therefore confidently anticipate a large accession to our subscription list? A little effort on the part of our friends will greatly strengthen our hands in this critical emergency; and now, more than ever, should the friends of States Rights rally to the support of their true and faithful organs. It is but a trifle to each subscriber, but the aggregate is indispensable to the publishers, to enable them to continue the issue of a vigorous and dauntless paper in defense of the sacred cause of Southern Rights, imperilled by the persistent aggressions of Northern sectional fanaticism and hatred, and attempted to be struck down by the usurpations of a Military Dictator.

The DAILY YEOMAN for the session will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY YEOMAN will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
August, 1861.

The Legislature.

The two houses of the General Assembly convened in Frankfort yesterday. The House of Representatives was promptly and thoroughly organized by the election of Mr. Buckner as Speaker, and the choice of all the other officers. The Senate, at the very threshold, encountered the anomalous difficulty of receiving returns of the election of six or seven more members than the Constitution allows to that branch of the Legislature. To facilitate the solution of the difficulty, it was unanimously agreed that the members whose seats were uncontested should be sworn in, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report at ten o'clock this morning upon the rights of other claimants. This agreement impressed us as a proof of the practical good sense of the body, and we trust it will lead to a speedy and just decision upon the rights of all concerned. As to party advantages, one way or another, we do not understand that any will be gained by any theory of settling the strange question which has unfortunately arisen; but, for the sake of establishing a sound precedent that will be entitled to future respect, the matter should be settled on principle alone—sound constitutional principle and popular rights.

The Post-Office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated, and cannot be safely carried, it is ordered that the Post-office at Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, Kentucky, and all other post-offices and post routes in Kentucky, west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, excepting as follows: Route No. 9,652, from Russellville, via Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Melburn, and all post-offices on that route, except Aurora, are continued.—Also route No. 9,694, from Eddyville to Olive, and the post-offices thereon, are continued.

Died in this city, after a long illness, on yesterday, of consumption, Mr. Robert Patterson, aged 22 years, son of the late Senator Patterson, from the Caldwell district. He was a young gentleman of fine intellect and culture, and of noble sentiments, whose exit will be mourned by many relatives and friends to whom he was endeared.

"If we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our Freedom will last, and the nobler it will become!"—*Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Transcript*—*Lincoln's Organ*.

The Usurper's Tyranny Progressing with Monstrous Strides.

In the news department, the reader will find the proclamation of Major-General John C. Fremont, declaring martial law throughout the State of Missouri, and denouncing death, confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, against the opponents of Abe Lincoln's usurpations.

Asfording as this tyrannical and bloody manifesto may be to others, it has not surprised us. From a careful study of Abe Lincoln's personal character and qualities, and from the spirit of the dominant material in the Black Republican party, we have believed for months past, as we have repeatedly declared in these columns, that Abe Lincoln, as a man, was false-hearted, perfidious, and treacherous; that his party require the prosecution of this war, not for the professed object of supporting the government and perpetuating the Union, but for the compulsory abolition of slavery; and Lincoln is a willing instrument. Fremont's proclamation establishes the truth of our charges. He was the Abolition candidate for the Presidency in 1856, and he is carrying out the Abolition policy now by a prostitution of the military power of the country. Such a programme of tyranny, despotism, and bloody brutality as his proclamation avows his purpose to enforce by the sword, has seldom had a parallel in the darkest ages of the world. Fremont is the military subordinate of Lincoln, the usurper. He is acting under instructions of his master; and, utterly lawless and abhorrent as his programme is, he is cold-blooded enough to attempt its execution.

Will the people of Kentucky never awaken to a full sense of the terrible degradation which the policy of Lincoln will bring on them? Every vestige of liberty, right, and law will be completely wiped out, if that perjured despot be allowed to go on in his career of tyranny.

The lives, the liberty, the property of the people of Missouri, are all subject to the capricious will of a military subordinate of Lincoln, and we are soon to have another one set over us here in Kentucky. We have a very far higher opinion of Gen. Anderson as a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, than we have of Fremont; but Gen. Anderson will be required by the Usurper, just like Fremont, to carry out his despotic policy. No department of the Government, not all the departments concurring, have any lawful power to give freedom to slaves; yet here is one of Lincoln's military satraps assuming the power to do what the whole government is incompetent to do.

If the monstrous outrages proposed in Fremont's proclamation be submitted to, the people may make up their minds to submit to the utter destruction of free government and the destruction of every civil right.

We repeat, however, that we are not deceived by this monstrous programme. We have believed, from the first, that Lincoln was capable of perjury and treachery. He proved it in regard to Fort Sumter. He proved it in all his usurpations and illegal and unconstitutional acts in reference to the war. He proved it in signing the Confiscation act. He proved it in the violations of his pledges to Garret Davis, Warner L. Underwood, and John J. Crittenden, to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. Those gentlemen, by trusting his perfidious pledges, have (however undesignedly) aided in deceiving, betraying, and undoing Kentucky. We believed and charged from the first that Lincoln would play false, and violate, as he has done, every pledge. And are we still to trust a perfidious tyrant, and still rely upon impotent statesmanship? Or shall we trust our own valor and fortitude?

What do the War Party Mean?

What do the advocates of the continuance of this insane war mean? Do they mean that a government founded on the voluntary assent of its constituents, can be perpetuated by coercive military force? Do they mean that brave freemen, who know their rights, and know how to use the means of defending them, can be awed or terrified into submission to wrong and coercion by any display of numerical or military power? If they mean that, then are they fatally self-deluded. The idea that the people of the South, represented by the victors of Big Bethel, Manassas, and Wilson's Creek, can be subjugated by any amount of military force which those who were represented by the fugitives from those battle-fields can maintain in the field, is utterly preposterous. Have the advocates of this coercive war no conception of the valor and fortitude of the southern people? Can they not comprehend the fact that brave men can die but cannot submit to dishonor? And what terms of honor do the coercionists offer to the proposed victims of their coercive policy? Nothing but abject submission to the unconstitutional rule of a perjured Usurper and Military Dictator and Despot. We are not only required to acquiesce in all the aggressions which Crittenden's amendments were intended to repel and redress, but to submit to degrading chastisement for such aggressions! We are to admit that the implied complaints which Crittenden's amendments urged against the North, were a mere humbug indictment of the North; that the remedies they proposed were mere humbug; and that submission to mere numerical votes and military power, however violative of constitutional rights, is true obedience to the government and the true mode of maintaining the Union. We are required to swear obedience, not to the Constitution, not to the decisions of the Supreme Court, but to the will of Abe Lincoln, whose acts nobody denies to be violations of the Constitution, and whom, therefore, we are justified in denouncing as a perjured Usurper, Tyrant, and Military Despot. Whoever calculates that the people of the South, or the people of Kentucky, can be coerced by military force to submit to unconstitutional, lawless, and tyrannical rule, commits the fatal error of underestimating the valor and fortitude of their chivalric sons.

EARTHQUAKE.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city about five o'clock on last Saturday morning, but without any damage.

Peace Meetings in Wayne County.

Editor Yeoman: At the earnest solicitation of many friends of both political parties, Rev. W. A. Cooper, Minister of the Baptist Church, in this county, addressed his fellow-citizens at the court-house in this place on last Saturday. The audience was large, and he spoke at length, and made emphatically a peace speech.—Mild, frank, and earnest, it was, indeed, characteristic of the man, orator, and christian. Commencing with the origin of our Government, with an accurate and steady hand, he traced its bright and glowing history down to the inception of our present political troubles, and then turning to the other side of the picture, he truly portrayed our melancholy and heart-rending condition. He thanked his God that while turmoil and confusion reigned triumphant through the land, and our sister States are engaged in a fratricidal war of extermination, Kentucky yet stood aloof, and from her lofty position as mediator, amid the din and strife of battle could be heard her clarion voice crying "Peace be still." He assured his fellow-citizens that the only means under heaven whereby our own State could escape the horrors of civil war, is by preserving in deed and in truth a strict neutrality, and in words of burning eloquence appealed to his countrymen in the name of heaven and humanity to stand firm and prove true to their trust. We will not attempt to report even the substance of his speech, feeling conscious, as we do, that we could but do him great injustice. Suffice it to say, the speech was well received, and coming from the source it did, is likely to accomplish much good. Like bread cast upon the waters, it will be gathered many days hence.

At the conclusion of his speech he proposed a series of resolutions, pledging ourselves to strict neutrality, and opposing the quartering of troops on Kentucky soil by either of the belligerent powers. These resolutions were adopted by a large crowd, composed of men of both political parties, without a dissenting voice, only some four or five refusing to vote; among this number was the Captain of our Union Home Guards, Mr. Cooper also spoke at Parnessville, in this county, on last Monday, to some 800 or a 1000 persons, and he informs us his resolutions were there adopted without a dissenting voice. Thus the people of Wayne county have again pledged themselves to neutrality, and we assure you that it is the determined intention of a vast majority of the people to stand by their pledge even to the bitter end.

In his speech at this place Mr. Cooper suggested that the two companies of Home Guards at this place, the one composed of so-called Union men, the other of Southern Rights men, unite and drill under a white banner, significant of peace. This was also agreed to: the Captain of our Union Home Guards and three or four others also dissenting. At the conclusion of the speech, both companies were paraded in the public square—ours (the peace company) bearing aloft a banner of pure white, which was prepared during the speaking, with the single inscription "Peace." Under this we invited the other company to parade; but strange to say they refused to do so, notwithstanding nearly every member of the company had just voted so to do. So a fusion was not brought about; and as they have since received 200 Lincoln guns, of course we can never unite with them.

When their company was organizing, it was announced, time and again, upon our streets, that "we—dissenting men (meaning southern men) should become a member of it." Thus they would not permit us to go with them, if we had desired it, neither would they come to us. So if the existence of two companies of home guards in our midst, should unfortunately create any disturbance, which God forbid, let the curse be upon their own heads. All will yet be well with us in Wayne: a vast majority of the prominent men of the county are now with us, and we are gaining strength and making friends daily. The people are beginning to behold us in our true light, and see that we are indeed the peace party, and we are bound to triumph.

We see that the State Central Committee have recommended the holding of mass meetings in each Congressional district in the State; and as a better state of feeling exists in this county than any other in the Fourth District, we claim that we are of right entitled to the meeting. Go on with your good begun work, and the blessings of posterity will be yours. Respectfully,

OCCASIONAL.

The Battle of Kanawha.

The following is an extract of a letter from an eminent gentleman, dated Maysville, August 31:

"From boats which have just landed here from Charleston, Va., we have the gratifying intelligence that Tyler's command, consisting of about two thousand troops, have all been cut up, or taken prisoners by Gen. Floyd, except two hundred and fifty, who succeeded in making their way from the scene of the battle to Charleston. A gentleman on one of the boats, who formerly lived here, says he was in Charleston when the whipped and discomfited fugitives arrived, and that they came in with much disorder, without arms, hats, or shoes, and many of them with their clothes torn into very tatters. The telegraphic accounts of this last disaster are studied falsehoods, intended to deceive the public, both by exaggerating the force of the Confederates, and diminishing the loss of the Federals. When will the mad tyrant be taught to know that the South cannot be subjugated, and how many lives will be allowed to sacrifice, before he learns what all the world beside himself must now know, that he can never succeed?"

The Position of England—Possible Recognition of the Confederate States.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Washington on Tuesday as follows:

"Mr. Adams, minister at St. James, writes that in the British mind the independence of the rebels is fully admitted as a military and political necessity; that their acknowledgment by England is but a question of time and prudent courtesy. That while Britain is impatient to get cotton from the South in exchange for manufactured goods, she is anxious not to part with her hope of breaking down the Morrill tariff by the same means with which she chained the North by the Walker tariff, and that two or three more successes like that of Bull Run would entitle the slaveocracy to immediate recognition."

The Tribune, in an editorial comment on the above, remarks:

"Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain if not speedy recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power by the British government. But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage. The tendencies of the British government have not been a secret. The successful failure of the Jeff Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favor with which it may be regarded abroad. A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it a certain degree of moral support, but would neither feed nor clothe its armies. Wait a little, and we may have news to send abroad that will neutralize the influences of that on which the British Ministry is now disposed to act. We expect no favor from Europe, and have sought none."

The Tribune has the foregoing news "exclusively." No other of the "sensational" papers of New York have a word of it.

Peace Meeting in Rockcastle.

The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the peace, and anti-war, and anti-tax party of Rockcastle county, held in Mt. Vernon on Monday, August 23d, 1861. On motion, Major Jack Adams was called to the chair, and Nathan Whitaker appointed Secretary, whereupon J. Newcum offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is proposed by the friends of peace to hold a peace convention in Frankfort, on the 10th September next, to devise some means to bring the destructive and ruinous war in which the country is now engaged to a speedy close,

Resolved, That we approve the time and place of holding said convention, and also heartily approve its objects, and sincerely hope that some good may be attained by its wise and deliberate counsels, and that our beloved Commonwealth may be kept out of, and saved from the horrors of civil war. We are opposed to secession, opposed to coercion, bitterly opposed to this war, and in favor of neutrality.

2d. That we are opposed to the burdensome and oppressive tax laid upon the people for the support of this ruinous and unnecessary war, in which our once happy and prosperous country is engaged.

3d. That Wm. M. Smith, Jack Adams, N. Whitaker, Dr. Wm. A. Brown, Wm. Hiatt, T. Wallis, Wm. Hunt, Ben. R. P. Langford, Liberty Langford, J. Newcum, and all other persons of Rockcastle county opposed to the present war, and the war tax levied on the people for its support, and in favor of peace and neutrality, are appointed delegates to said convention.

4th. That the Frankfort Yeoman be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JACK ADAMS, Chairman.
N. WHITAKER, Secretary.

Peace Meeting in Morgan County.

A large Peace and Anti-Tax meeting of all parties was held in West Liberty, Morgan county, Kentucky, on Monday, August 26, 1861, (being county court day.) Judge Robt. C. Day was called to the Chair and Jos. M. Davidson appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting having been explained by A. J. May, on motion, the Chair appointed the following committee of ten gentlemen, the first five of the Union party, and the last five of the States Rights party, to-wit: Thos. D. Perry, Col. Henry Lewis, Wm. Prater, Isaac Adams, and A. M. Gordon. A. J. May, Wm. Lykins, Isaac Cottle, Josiah Carpenter, and George D. Phillips to report what they might see proper for the consideration of the meeting. Said Committee, after an absence of some time, reported the following memorial to the Legislature of Kentucky, which was heartily indorsed without a dissenting voice, to-wit:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Your petitioners, voters of the county of Morgan and State of Kentucky, irrespective of party, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that, in their opinion, the State of Kentucky not having been responsible in any degree for the inception or prosecution of the unhappy war now devastating the land; but, on the contrary, having ever asserted and endeavored to maintain the position of neutrality, and having used and being yet desirous to exert every means in her power to effect an adjustment of the difficulties between the contending sections, should not be forced to bear any portion of the expenses incurred by either of the belligerent parties.

They further represent that the embargo laid upon their trade has utterly prostrated every department of business as to render almost impossible the collection of a tax sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the State government.

They therefore urgently petition your honorable body to record your solemn protest against the heavy tax imposed by the late Federal Congress upon the citizens of Kentucky, to use every appliance in your power to prevent the collection of the same, and especially to refuse the assumption by the State of Kentucky of the quota of said tax apportioned to the citizens of said State; and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to obtain signatures to the above petition in said county of Morgan, to-wit: Col. H. H. Lewis, Isaac Adams, Wm. Lykins, Wm. W. Cox, Joel H. Davis, James R. Cox, James K. Hunter, and Wm. H. Vansant. On motion, it was

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Kentucky Yeoman for publication, and that all papers in favor of peace in the State be requested to publish them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
R. C. DAY, Chmn.
J. M. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

The following note of Gen. Crittenden explodes one of the sensation accusations made by the Irrepressible press against the State Guard:

[From the Louisville Democrat.]
FRANKFORT, Aug. 29, 1861.

MESSERS. HARNEY, HUGHES, & Co.:
Gentlemen: I have issued no order to the State Guard, since the general order published, I believe, in your paper some two months ago, and which, if my memory serves me, you commended. Desiring to know if any order had been issued without my knowledge, I called upon the Governor, and was informed by him that he had given no such order as you mention in your paper, nor, indeed, any order whatever to the State Guard.

Respectfully,
T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier General K. S. G.

A NEW CABINET.—The New York Leader has the following important announcement:

"We learn from a source entitled to the highest credit, that a reorganization of the Cabinet will take place within the next ten days, and most probably before the close of the coming week, on the basis of giving representation at Mr. Lincoln's Council Board to all supporters of the Union, wholly irrespective of their past or present political convictions on points subordinate to the one great aim of maintaining intact and at whatever sacrifice, our existence as a Nation."

The Leader gave the following as

MEMBERS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary of State—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Secretary of War—Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

Secretary of the Navy—N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—August Belmont, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Attorney General—Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—Scuyler Colfax, of Indiana.—*Brooklyn News*.

"There cannot and there never will be peace again in what once formed the United States, as long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has declared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong!"

"To talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists on this continent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable!"

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER—TERM EXPIRES IN 1863.

1. Boyle, Crittenden, and Adair—Samuel L. Boies.
2. Warren, Allen, and Edmondson—W. T. Anthony.
3. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Charles Chambers.
4. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.
5. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.
6. Floyd, Johnson, Morgan, and Pike—Alexander L. Davidson.
7. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. Dellaven.
8. Madison and Garrard—George Denny.
9. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.
10. Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.
11. Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Lavan.
12. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.
13. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—M. C. Johnson.
14. Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.
15. Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of City—C. D. Pennabaker.
16. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Trall.
17. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhea.
18. 6 Wards City Louisville—James Speed.
19. Hart, Green, and Taylor—Clairborn J. Walton.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1861.

1. Henderson, Davies, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.
2. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.
3. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmondson—John B. Bruner.
4. Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, and Pike—John M. Burns.
5. Clark and Madison—J. H. G. Bush.
6. Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton—M. B. Buser.
7. Estill, Gentry, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell—Walter Chiles.
8. Union and Hopkins—Ben. P. Cissell.
9. Laurel, White, Rockcastle, and Knox—Milton J. Cook.
10. Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt—R. H. Field.
11. Kenton—John F. Fisk.
12. Perry, Breckitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay—Theo. T. Garrard.
13. Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—J. Kemp Goodloe.
14. Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.
15. Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—Asa F. Grover.
16. Garrard, Casey, and Lincoln—Samuel Lusk.
17. Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.
18. Crittenden, Livingston, and Caldwell—D. W. McGowan.
19. Davis, Butler, and Mahlenburg—Henry D. Melkers.
20. Nelson, Larue, and Spencer—Wm. B. Read.
21. Scott and Fayette—James F. Robinson.
22. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Wards of Louisville—A. B. Sample.
23. Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben Spalding.
24. Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.
25. Jessamine, Mercer, and Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington.
26. Logan and Warren—George Wright.

DISTRICT NOT NAMED IN THE APPOINTMENT ACTS OF 1859-60.

23. Pulaski and Lincoln—Smith, Berry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNION MEN.

- Adair—F. J. Rigner.
- Allen—J. W. Heister.
- Bracken—F. L. Cleveland.
- Butler and Edmondson—L. J. Proctor.
- Bath—V. B. Young.
- Breckinridge—Alf. Allen.
- Boone—J. B. Clay.
- Boone—J. Calvert.
- Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.
- Boyle—W. C. Anderson.
- Bullitt—W. J. Heady.
- Clay—A. T. White.
- Crittenden—John W. Blue.
- Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.
- Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.
- Christian and Rowan—Geo. P. Indexter.
- Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.
- Clarke—Jno. B. Huston.
- Davies—Geo. H. Yeaman.
- Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis.
- Franklin—R. C. Anderson.
- Fayette—R. A. Buckner.
- Fleming—L. W. Andrews.
- Grant—Wm. S. Rankin.
- Garrard—Alexander Lusk.
- Green—D. P. Mears.
- Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin.
- Greenup—Wm. C. Ireland.
- Hopkins—Dr. John Ray.
- Hart—P. L. Maxey.
- Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell.
- Hardin—B. R. Young.
- Henry—J. Press Sparks.
- Henderson—Milton Young.
- Jefferson—Jno. H. Harney.
- Jessamine—Geo. S. Shanklin.
- Knox—Jas. W. Anderson.
- Kenton—Jno. W. Fennell and G. Clay Smith.
- Louisville City—J. C. Beaman, N. Wolfe, J. Tevis, W. P. Boone.
- Laurel and Rockcastle—E. B. Bachellor.
- Larue—N. A. Rapier.
- Lewis—M. M. Thomas.
- Lincoln—John C. Cooper.
- Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings.
- Meade—M. N. Carr.
- McLean—Henry Griffith.
- Muhlenburg—Jos. Rickets.
- Mercer—Elijah Gabbart.
- Marion—J. R. Thomas.
- Mason—Harrison Taylor and M. Smith.
- Montgomery and Powell—Thos. Turner.
- Morris—Daniel E. Downing.
- Madison—C. F. Burnam.
- Nicholas—J. W. Campbell.
- Oldham—R. T. Jacob.
- Ohio—Ramus Gibson.
- Pendleton—W. A. Braun.
- Pulaski—Thos. Z. Morrow.
- Russell and Casey—J. M. C. Lisenby.
- Shelby—Jno. B. Cochran.
- Spencer—Robert Cochran.
- Simpson—J. M. Henry.
- Todd—Joseph H. Chandler.
- Todd—Urban E. Kennedy.
- Woodford—Zeb. Ward.
- Warren—J. R. Underwood.
- Wayne—J. S. Vanwinkle.
- Whitley—Hugh F. Finley.
- Washington—Wm. H. Hays—75.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

Anderson—Vincent Ashe.

Breckitt and Morgan—J. Gardner.

Barren—John S. Barlow.

Ballard—Wm. M. Coffee.

Calloway—Daniel Matthews.

Caldwell—W. H. Edmunds.

Carroll—J. C. Lindsey.

Floyd and Johnson—M. Elliott.

Gallatin—A. B. Chambers.

Graves—A. B. Boon.

Hancock—W. F. D. Bush.

Harrison—Lucius Desha.

Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth.

Lyon and Livingston—G. M. Morrill.

Madison—John Q. A. King.

Nelson—E. G. Murphy.

Owen—E. F. Burns.

Pike and Letcher—David May.

Scott—Wm. Johnson.

Trimble—E. M. Garriott.

Trigg—John W. Gaines.

Union—R. S. Spalding—45.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c., UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., feb25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

W. H. KEENE, A CONERY.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 4 w&t-wly

A. CONERY,

Sign of the Eagle.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1861.

In obedience to law, the Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock, when the Senate was called to order by the Clerk, Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. DEHAEN offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In the apportionment of representation of the Senatorial Districts of Kentucky, a difficulty has arisen as to what districts are entitled to elect Senators in the year 1861; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following Senators be sworn in to take seats in the Senate, there being no controversy about their rights to seats either in regard to the numbers, territory, or the districts they represent:

Wm. Anthony, Walter Chiles, T. G. Garrard, J. K. Goodloe, Wm. C. Grier, M. P. Marshall, W. B. Read, James F. Robinson.

Which was adopted.

Mr. GLENN moved that Mr. Speed be sworn in. Mr. S. was elected for the unexpired term of Mr. Rousseau. Mr. S. was sworn in.

Several other Senators were sworn in. Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution appointing a committee to inquire who were entitled to seats under the new apportionment.

Mr. CISELL offered a substitute.

Both resolution and substitute were withdrawn, when, by agreement with Mr. Alexander,

Mr. CISELL offered a resolution naming Messrs. T. F. Marshall, Chambers, Read, Alexander, and Rhea. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 2, 1861.

This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the members elect to the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall at the Capitol, in Frankfort.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Clinton McClarty, Esq., Clerk of the last House of Representatives, proceeded to organize the House.

The Clerk then called the names of the members elect, all of whom appeared at the Clerk's desk, where the constitutional oath of office was duly administered by Hon. G. W. Gwin, Mayor of the city of Frankfort, except Messrs. Matthewson, Silvertooth, and Merritt, who were absent.

ORGANIZATION.

Speaker.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. R. A. Buckner, of Fayette county.

Mr. DESHA nominated John S. Barlow, of Barren county.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. R. A. Buckner, were—

Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, William P. Boone, Brann, Burnham, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbart, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, McHenry, Means, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Raper, Ray, Ricketts, Rigby, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanvinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—73.

Those who voted for Mr. J. S. Barlow, were—

Messrs. Ashe, A. R. Boon, Burnes, Bush, Chambers, Coffee, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, King, Lindsey, May, Murphy, Spalding—21.

Mr. BUCKNER having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected, and

Messrs. ANDREWS and DESHA conducted the Speaker elect to the Chair.

Mr. Speaker (BUCKNER), in taking the Chair, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the House.

The SPEAKER elect said: He accepted the trust confided to him with gratitude, but at the same time with diffidence. The honor was more gratifying than anything could be, save the consciousness of meriting it. He would bring to the discharge of his duties an earnest and sincere desire to fulfill them faithfully and impartially, and he hoped he would be met by a corresponding generosity on the part of the House. They were entering upon their duties at a period of great peril to the State, and questions of very exciting character might come before them, but if the dignity of legislation and decorum of debate which have heretofore distinguished the body should still characterize it, their labors might happily be directed to such action as would relieve the State from its perils, and bring back that fraternal feeling which had made our people happy at home and respected abroad.

Clerk.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. W. T. Samuels, of Hardin county.

Mr. CHAMBERS nominated Mr. C. C. McClarty, of Daviess county.

Mr. SAMUELS having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Clerk, and being present, the oath required by law was administered to him.

Door-keeper.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. Anderson Gray, of Grayson county.

Mr. BARLOW nominated Mr. Jno. M. Helm, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken, and Mr. Gray having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Door-keeper. Being present, the oath required by law was administered to him.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. J. L. Smalley, of Mercer county, and no other nominations being made, Mr. Smalley was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms; being present, he took the oath required by law.

Assistant Clerk.

Mr. TEVIS nominated Mr. J. D. Lyne, of Henderson county.

Mr. EWING nominated Mr. Sam. C. Sayres, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken, and Mr. Lyne having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Assistant Clerk; being present he appeared and took the oath required by law.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. TEVIS offered a resolution adopting the rules of the last session, and ordering the usual number of copies to be printed; which was adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution appointing Messrs. TEVIS, ELLIOTT, and TURNER, as a committee to inform the Senate that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. HUSTON—A resolution directing the SPEAKER to invite the resident ministers of Frankfort to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer. Adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

(From the Nashville Union and American.)
Public Meeting—Resolutions of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Pursuant to public notice, a large meeting of citizens assembled yesterday morning at the Court-house, for the purpose of considering the relations of Kentucky and Tennessee.

On motion by J. B. Pittman, Esq., His Honor, Mayor Cheatham, was called to the Chair, and H. K. Walker requested to act as Secretary.

Hon. Andrew Ewing addressed the meeting briefly in regard to the objects for which it was convened. He said the people of Tennessee deeply desired no conflict with Kentucky, if they knew of no ground for such a conflict. They had every confidence in the patriotism of the masses of that State, and made no pretense of questioning their right to determine for themselves their own position.

He believes, however, if the people of Kentucky were obliged to decide the question whether they would fight for Tennessee or against her, they would decide to fight for her by an overwhelming majority. Unfortunately that people were not permitted to decide. The policy of the Lincoln Administration seems to be to provoke a struggle on the border of Kentucky and Tennessee, probably for the purpose of diverting our forces from Virginia. Our people are anxious to avoid this conflict, and had assembled to-day to say to the people of Kentucky, if this war is to come, Kentucky must make it. We are friendly, and desire to remain so, only asking of Kentucky, if she cannot go with us, that she maintain her neutrality inviolate, and not permit the formation of Federal camps in her territory, and the transmission of Federal soldiers, arms, and munitions, across her territory to invade Tennessee.

Mr. Ewing concluded by moving the appointment of a committee of five to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to. The Chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. A. Ewing, N. Hobson, F. R. Rains, Isaac Paul and H. S. Foote.

The committee having retired, Dr. W. K. Bowling, being loudly called, took the stand and addressed the meeting at some length, in an eloquent and interesting speech. He spoke in feeling words of his love for the proud and gallant State of Kentucky, eulogized the warlike spirit of her people as exhibited upon every occasion when the cause of American liberty had been involved, and assured his hearers that however unpropitious the signs might be now, that the hearts and hands of the people of Kentucky, must, eventually, and very soon, be in full sympathy and co-operation with the cause of Southern Independence—really as much her cause as ours. He explained her peculiar position, and the strong influences which had operated to place her in her present attitude. The remarks of Prof. B. were listened to with great pleasure by the large assembly, and solicited the warmest endorsement.

The committee on resolutions returned, and through their Chairman, Hon. Andrew Ewing, reported as follows:

The people of Tennessee, deeply impressed with the suffering and distress likely to arise from a hostile collision between their forces and those of Kentucky, earnestly desire in this hour of calmness to express their strong conviction that such a struggle should be avoided. Born from the same ancestry, entering the Federal Union at the same time, fighting side by side against the Indians, the British and Mexicans, generally concurring in our Federal policy, and united geographically and socially by the closest connections and ties, it will be a deplorable result for us to sever our association by war and bloodshed. We firmly believe that no reasonable ground exists for the production of such a calamity.

Tennessee deemed it her right and duty to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, and join her Southern sisters in resisting the outrages and despotic usurpations of the present Abolition Administration—her people have seen no cause to regret that determination, but on the contrary, feel that they have been cheered on their course by the success of Southern arms, the bountiful production of their soil, and the manufacturing skill and energy developed by reliance on our own powers.

Kentucky has not thought proper to abandon the Union, or ally herself with the rest of the South; but has strongly declared her neutrality in this contest; that she would not, as a State, furnish aid to either side, or permit the occupation of her soil by the armed troops of either of the belligerents, hoping that she might thus act as mediator, and if this were impossible, at least save her people from the horrors of war.

We were deeply grieved that the people of Kentucky did not go with us into this contest, but have never for a moment doubted or denied her right to decide upon her own proper position. We have faithfully endeavored to aid her in maintaining her neutrality; we have restrained our troops from entering her territory; giving no countenance to any raids on her borders; kept up friendly intercourse with her people, and used no harsh or menacing language as to her conduct or action. We rejoice to believe that this course has been marked and appreciated by the masses of the people of Kentucky, and is our firm determination, if the authorities of her State will adhere firmly and strictly to her neutrality, that we will continue this feeling and conduct to the end of this civil strife. It is a matter of deep regret, however, that within the last few weeks the wicked Administration of Mr. Lincoln appears determined to precipitate Kentucky into a conflict with Tennessee. It has appointed a General in its service to proceed to Kentucky, and there organize a Federal army; it has avowed a determination, through Congress and the Executive, to send men and arms to malcontents in East Tennessee; and it has already organized and encamped forces on the soil of Kentucky. There are many citizens of Kentucky who seem willing to aid in arming East Tennesseans to fight us, and even to fight by their side, if necessary.

We deem it highly proper amidst these threatening demonstrations, for us to deprecate the installation of war—to call loudly upon Kentucky not thus to be driven from the ground she so solemnly occupied, and not rashly to sever the chords that have so long united our people. We know that the reputation of our State for courage will enable us to make this solemn appeal without any misunderstanding of the motive which impels us to action; therefore,

Resolved, That we desire that the authorities of our Government should continue carefully to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, unless her Government or people shall voluntarily abandon this position.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate an armed collision with the people of Kentucky, and that we earnestly hope that the Federal Government will not permit the formation of Federal camps on their soil—the passage of Federal troops through their State, or the transportation of war material to Tennessee with a view of arming discontented persons in our State, if any such still remain amongst us.

Resolved, That if war should be inaugurated between our two States, it must originate from the action of Kentucky, and then we shall sadly, but firmly, abide the result, trusting to our courage, our resources and the favor of Providence for a successful issue to the contest.

The above resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Hon. H. S. Foote, on behalf of the Committee, offered the following rather as supplementary to the original report, some delay having been incurred in preparing the same:

Resolved, That we deem it a matter of sincere and hearty gratulation that the people of the State of Tennessee have at last become al-

most unanimous in their determination to sustain, with all their energies, the Confederate States of the South in the war now pending; and we do earnestly rejoice over the fact now manifest, that our brethren of East Tennessee are at this time equally resolved as ourselves to defend our inestimable rights and liberties against the bloody and ferocious despotism now existing in Washington city; and we do confidently hope that the day is not far distant when the patriotic citizens of the renowned Volunteer States, shall throughout our confines, exhibit once more those feelings of general good-fellowship and fraternal kindness which have heretofore uniformly prevailed amongst them; thus effectually and fully removing the only pretext which has heretofore existed for the organizing of military forces in Kentucky for the invasion of our State.

Gov. Foote accompanied the resolution with some remarks touching the state of the public mind in East Tennessee—spoke of the apprehensions, which all had felt one time, of trouble there, and the happy disappearance, or again, when they would decide to fight for her by an overwhelming majority. In this connection he paid a high and deserved compliment to the distinguished ability exhibited by Gen. Zollicoffer in the discharge of his military duties in East Tennessee, and concluded by reading liberal extracts from the late address to the people of East Tennessee by Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, ex-Governor of H. S. Foote, highly applauded the recent course of Mr. Nelson, and expressed the opinion, that his example would be followed by the people generally, and that all divisions may be considered as happily at an end.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Craven, of Kentucky, being called upon, made a few remarks in regard to the condition of things in Kentucky.

And then the meeting adjourned sine die.

R. B. CHEATHAM, Chm'n.
H. K. WALKER, Sec'y.

[From the Covington Journal, Aug. 21.]

Position of Kentucky—Peace or War!
Events of recent occurrence have caused the most profound anxiety with regard to the future of our beloved Commonwealth.

The neutral position assumed by Kentucky at an early day, and maintained with very slight inflections upon the election of members of the Legislature in the early part of this month, has secured to the State comparative quiet.

Are the people of Kentucky to be forced to throw off neutrality and engage in the war?

The determination of this momentous question rests with the leaders of the Union party.

When the announcement was made directly after the August election that a camp of "government" troops had been established in Garrard county, and immediately followed by the introduction of Federal arms and munitions, the mass of the people were taken by surprise, and the most intense anxiety prevailed to know the purpose and extent of the movement. At once, apprehending the consequences, efforts were made by distinguished gentlemen, of either party, to have the camp broken up. This failing, messengers were dispatched to Washington City—Hon. Garret Davis, on behalf of his party, and Messrs. W. A. Dudley and Frank Hunt, by appointment from the Governor—to confer with the President.

It is announced that a dispatch has been received from Messrs. Dudley and Hunt to the effect "that the President has determined to shape his policy, so far as regards Kentucky, agreeably to the wishes of the Union members of the Legislature and the Union delegation in Congress."

The Paris Flag of the 28th says:

Hon. Garret Davis has returned from his last mission to Washington, which was reported to be, to endeavor to have the Lincoln camp of United States soldiers removed from Garrard county. Davis, on his return, has been conversed with, and he states that he says the authorities at Washington are willing to leave the question of the removal of the camp entirely with the Union party of Kentucky. They further state that Mr. Davis is now a supporter of this camp, and says it must not be removed, even if it be the cause of civil war.

J. T. Boyle, Esq., made a speech at the camp in Garrard county, a few days ago. A correspondent of the Louisville Journal thus reports him:

"He stated that he had just returned from Washington City; and in an interview with President Lincoln, was assured by him that he was content with the position Kentucky occupied, and was willing that her course should be directed by her own local citizens."

These concuring statements leave no room to doubt that so far as Kentucky is concerned, the President will abide by the action of the Union party of the State. The issue of Peace and War are in their hands. "What will they do?"

On Monday next the Legislature meets. The whole subject will at once demand the attention of that body. The Union men have undisputed control of both houses. There ought to be no doubt as to their action. They were elected as the especial friends of neutrality, and stand pledged to maintain it. In April last the State ratifying committee of the Union party published an Address to the People, in which it was declared:

"The Government of the Union has appealed to her to furnish men to suppress revolutionary combinations in the Cotton States. She has refused. She has most wisely and justly refused. Seditious leaders in the midst of us now appeal to her to furnish men to uphold those combinations against the Government of the Union. Will she comply with this appeal? Or will she comply with it? We answer, with emphasis, no!"

The present duty of Kentucky is to maintain her present independent position, taking sides with neither the Government and not with the seceding States, but with the Union against them both, declaring her soil sacred from the hostile tread of either, and, if necessary, making the declaration good with her strong right arm."

Without doubt, a vast majority of the people of Kentucky are in favor of maintaining the neutrality of the State. They have been voting for it all the time. They elected Union-party members of the Legislature only because they claimed to be better friends of neutrality than the State Rights men.

The people of Kentucky, still anxious to preserve the peace of the State, and shun the horrors of war, will await with intense anxiety the action of the Legislature. No action of that body will mark the annals of the State. It will make the record for all time of the members participating, to be followed by blessings or cursings, as that record may be for PEACE or WAR.

Southern Correspondence Interdicted.

The following order was issued on Saturday last by the Postmaster General:

Post-Office Department,
August 24, 1861.

The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th instant, interdicting commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondence with those States, and has resolved upon the enforcement of the enforcement of so much of its interdiction as relates to such correspondence. The officers and agents of this Department will, therefore, without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States, by causing the arrest of any express or other person who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters to be carried to or from those States, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this Department.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

The State of Missouri Under Martial Law.

St. Louis, August 31.

The following proclamation was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. Louis, Mo., August 30.

Circumstances in my judgment of sufficient urgency render it necessary that the commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, and the total insecurity of life and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders who infest nearly every county in the State and avail themselves of the public misfortune to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State. In this condition, the public safety and the success of our army require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs. In order therefore to suppress disorders, to maintain, as far as practicable, the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established, martial law throughout the State of Missouri; and the lines of the army occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, Mo., to the mouth of the Missouri River, and from Iron to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free. All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges, or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of this law. All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fermenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or insidious documents, and in their own words warned that they are exposing themselves to sudden and severe punishment. All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return forthwith to their homes. Any such absent without sufficient cause will be held to be presumptive evidence against them, and the object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give effect to existing laws and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand, but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the laws will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner, and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised. The commanding General will labor vigorously for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the people of the country.

(Signed,) JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Uprising of the Secessionists in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Sept. 1.

There is considerable excitement here tonight in consequence of a dispatch just received from Fairmount, Marion county, by the Governor, stating that a large number of secessionists have risen in the back country, and are marching on the town to burn it and tear up the railroad track. The drums are beating to arms and the streets are crowded with people. The Governor is dispatching the Home Guard and volunteer citizens to Fairmount. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of Gen. Lee. All the U. S. troops have lately gone forward from that point. It is feared that the movement of the secessionists may be general, and large numbers of citizens here are going on patrol duty to-night.

Official Report of the Cape Hatteras Affair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The following is the official report of the Cape Hatteras Inlet affair:

To the Secretary of the Navy: I have to inform you that we have been eminently successful. At this point, by the most hopeful has been accomplished. We are taking on board the Minnesota the officers and men, numbering 615, who surrendered after a bombardment from the fleet during a portion of two days.

After landing the prisoners at New York, I shall return to Hampton.

(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM,
Commanding Blockading Squadron.

The articles of capitulation agreed on between Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler, and Samuel Barrow, commanding the force of S. S. C. M. and Maj. Andrews, commanding the land forces at Fort Hatteras, stipulated that all forces under the said Barrow, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions, arms, men and property be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States in terms of full capitulation, and that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

Progress of Despotism.

Every day adds to the list of outrages being perpetrated by the Lincoln Administration. Emboldened by the tame submission of the people to its outrages upon many of our distinguished citizens, the Federal Government has commenced arresting the women of our country who dare to express their abhorrence of the unholy war into which it has plunged the country. We do not know that a prison house has yet been closed for these noble rebels; but it is certain that if Mr. Lincoln intends to arrest all who denounce his war, and whose sympathies are with the South, he will have to find very extensive quarters for them. Baltimore city will have few ladies left if all who oppose Lincoln and his war are removed.

Balt. Republican.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CONSCRIPTION.—It is impossible for the Federal Government to obtain the army called for by voluntary enlistment. The war fever has expired. Very few are found now coming forward to volunteer for the war, and the next step must be military draft or conscription.

The advocates of this war in the South and themselves obliged to stand up in the ranks and take the chance for a draft into the army, they will perhaps begin to slack in their cries for the continuance of the struggle.

There is a moral certainty that if the war is to go on the army will have to be filled up by draft. The Union strikers and war advocates will not volunteer, and they must be taken by force to fill up the ranks.

The time for this action cannot be much longer delayed. Is not this state of things a deep reproach to the patriotism of those who are so energetically professing their devotion to the Union, and urging on the war against the rebels. We trust that when the day for drafting comes, the lot may fall exclusively upon those who sustain the Administration by their voice and their votes. Those who want the war should fight its battles and bear its hardships, and not do as they have heretofore been doing—urging on others while they remain quietly at home.—Balt. Rep.

The War upon the Press.

Every day we hear of additional outrages upon the Press. One after another the independent presses are silenced, either by abolition mobs or abolition officers, under the instructions of the Government. This is the last resort of tyrants. When they feel that their actions will not bear the light of truth, they madly endeavor to stifle free speech and a free press, and thus keep the people in ignorance, while the destruction of their liberties and the ruin of the country is being consummated. The Constitution has been trampled down; the rights, the property, and the persons of our citizens invaded, and next the press which speaks of these outrages is to be suppressed, so that the masses may be kept in ignorance of the giant strides which despotism is making in the land. Professor Everett is sent out with his rhetorical flourishes to dupe and blind the people by his sophistries, before the bolder spirits of the Administration assume the arbitrary power of seizing upon the press. And while the order for the suppression of leading city editors is being proposed by the Cabinet at Washington, the mobs commence the work in the villages, tear down and destroy the press, and inhumanly maltreat the proprietors who dare to speak against this unholy and fratricidal war forced upon the country by Lincoln & Co.

Mr. Jefferson said—"We need not fear error while truth is left free to combat it." But when the freedom of discussion is destroyed, when a tyrannical government, by the strong hand of military power, forbids the press to speak of its acts, or call in question its decrees, where is the safeguard of freedom? A Free Press has been justly styled the palladium of our liberties. If the press is no longer free, if it only exists at the will of the tyrants, and none but those who become subservient to their purposes is allowed to speak, how can the people act understandingly and be prepared to defend their liberties against the machinations of their enemies? A Free Press has been justly styled the palladium of our liberties. 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